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## Gift

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Handbers Core
DFC 3 1907



HE statutes looking to the protection of Game and Fish are worthy the adulation and support of every honest heart. He that willfully violates such wholesome laws takes rank with the sneak-thief and highwayman, be he either in purple and fine linen or in rags and tatters. The beauties of Nature are but secondary consideration with him, if at all, and so of the flowers and birds, the music of the meandering stream and the deep blue of the o'erarching sky. He is intent only on securing 'the forbidden fruit' and for that transgresses the laws of both God and man. He is a type of the modern Cain and should be shunned by all genuine sportsmen and lovers of law and justice."

-Poacher's Trial.

"If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in the way, in any tree, or on the ground, young ones or eggs, and the dam sitting upon the young, or upon the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young. But thou shalt in anywise let the dam go, that it may be well with thee and that thou may prolong thy days."

-Deuteronomy xxii., 5, 6, 7.



SULLIVAN PRINTING WORKS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

COMPLIMENTS OF The Cuvier Club.



THE

# UVIER ...CLUB

OF

# GINGINNATI



No. 30 LONGWORTH STREET

CINCINNATI, APRIL, 1899

# The Cuvier Club.

ITS PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY. ITS AIM AND OBJECT.

E learn from the minutes of the Club that as early as 1871 a few gentlemen, fond of field sports, determined to form a sportsmen's society, whose object should be to elevate the tone of field sport, and to enforce the game laws.

They met at long intervals, and their meetings were of a desultory nature, but their membership increased. Subsequently the original idea of a sportsmen's

club solely was abandoned by them, and it was resolved to enlarge their scope so as to include game preservation. Out of this resolution sprang the "Ohio State Society for the Protection of Game and Fish," for such was the title adopted by the new society. It began its errand weak in numbers, and poor in purse. Its early meetings were held sometimes in the law offices either of the Hon. Milton Sayler, or of Thos. A. Logan, Esq., and sometimes, by the courtesy of Sam'l P. Post, in the office of the Eagle Insurance Company. An

attendance of ten or twelve was deemed a full meeting. But the purpose of the society, as indicated by its title, was a fixed purpose in the minds of its founders, and they determined that the society should not perish, and that it should acquire a local habitation, as well as a name.

Upon their personal responsibility they rented the front room No. 200 (old number) West Fourth Street. Here they persisted in their endeavors, encouraging the old, and soliciting new members, until their enterprise seemed placed on a permanent basis. It was then resolved to rent additional rooms, and this was done once more upon the personal responsibility of a few, for the pecuniary liability. The last regular meeting in the front room, was upon February 5, 1874. The name of the society had proved too cumbersome, and it was then changed to The Cuvier Club.



Throughout the year 1874, there was gradual progress. Upon January 1, 1875, the Club issued its invitations to the citizens at large, and received the calls of about five hundred visitors. The effect of this open display was most beneficial. Those

1

who never before had dreamed of the existence of the Club, or of such a collection (which by this time had been increased by the Florida collection, and by private donations,) became warmly interested. New members gladly joined, and the treasury began to assume healthful proportions. January 1, 1875, may be called the birthday of The Cuvier Club, and should always hereafter be celebrated as such. During 1875 the Club grew rapidly in numbers, in importance, in influence, and in public regard.

Had grown so rapidly in membership, influence and finances, that it was resolved at a special meeting that a spacious lot, centrally located, be secured and a suitable building

for the popular organization erected thereon. This was all accomplished within one year from the date of the resolution, and the first meeting was held in the new Club House January 14th, 1882. This edifice with its magnificent Museum has always been the pride of the city, and is now considered a public necessity, as much so as the Zoological Garden, for it is always open to the visiting strangers and others, without cost. The first banquet, we will here state *en passant*,

8

that was given in the Cuvier's grand quarters, was attended by over fifteen hundred gentlemen and ladies, which embraced the very *elite* of the city and was declared the most sumptuous affair ever given by any home organization.

Not withstanding the amplitude of the new building, which embraces large and convenient rooms and galleries for Museum, Banquet, Library, Reception and other purposes, it is now considered entirely too small. The Museum is now deficient in wall and shelf room for their already large collection of birds from every zone, and fishes from every quarter and other natural objects. The Banquet-room also lacks space for the seating of the members and their guests on the occasion of their usual "annuals," and it therefore looks as if the organization stood in need of a more spacious building, which will doubtless be realized in the near future with the greater growth of our enterprising city.



The object of the Club is to preserve, protect and increase the game and fishes of Ohio, to enforce the laws concerning them, to promote and advance

field sports and to create a meritorious Museum for the benefit of the public and public schools, and also to give our support looking to the protection of our grand and too rapidly disappearing forests.

That the Society has not been recreant in the trust reposed in it by our citizens, we will here simply remark that there has scarcely been a hotel, restaurant, or game dealer in the city but what has been arrested and made to pay the penalty for violation of the game law. Even during the present season of a few months, over a dozen violators have already been made to feel the vigilance of this organization.



In this respect the Cuviers have much to contend with, owing to the numerous cold storage houses that exist here and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this fair land. In their frosty chambers are concealed tons of illegal game, which as the laws now exist make it almost impossible to discover and capture. Every now and then, despite these obstacles, we arrest and have fined some of these illegal game dealers that there keep

their piratical products. Had the search warrant law, which the Cuviers had prepared and which was presented to the last Legislature, been enacted, there would have been no frozen game to sell *sub rosa*.

As per example by way of positive illustration, we will regretfully state that at a meeting of Fish and Game Commissioners of various states, held in Chicago in February, 1898, one of the Commissioners, Mr. Bortree, cited the Kenena case, where 27,000 head of game was uncovered (and covered up again) in a freezer. Mr. Werner, the steward of a large restaurant in Chicago, said at the same meeting: "I can show you a thousand saddles of venison in cold storage here to-day. I know how that goes, for I have bought game enough in my time. I have had quail offered to me at sixty-five cents per dozen, and prairie chicken at one dollar a dozen. The market was then terribly glutted and the game sadly deteriorated in the course of time: in fact it was not fit to eat after it had lain so long in the frosty atmosphere; it was almost as poisonous as the bite of an asp." So say all professionals who have made earnest and thorough study of game refrigeration. I might fill pages with examples of the same kind, but the above is enough to convince anyone, I hope, that the cold storage houses are knocking out our game at the rapid rate of 5 per cent. or more a year, and is one of the most conclusive methods of assisting in its utter extermination.

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Again the insatiate greed of some pot-hunters, who fraudulently pose as sportsmen, kills many thousands of delicious birds for refrigeration and solely to use after open season has closed. This but adds to the decrease and notably so. This is not alone true of the birds, but also of every living thing that builds, or burrows in our woods or streams or fields. The spirit of wanton destruction that has exterminated the buffalo is at work in every state and county in America. Fish are caught out of season, nets are used when rod and line alone should be permitted, trapping goes on regardless of the times for mating and rearing of young birds and animals. This will doubtless continue till the fowl with the golden egg is killed, if this warfare is not soon checked.

# Che Social Features of the Club.

A subject infinitely more pleasurable to discuss than wanton destruction, is the social organization of this Club, which is of such high character and excellence as to

commend itself to every respectable member of the community. While it opens up a pleasant place of resort for the members, it has studiously been kept free from all that can be objectionable to any, with no bar or restaurant attached, no card playing for any kind of stakes, nothing that demands any expenditure of money beyond the nominal annual dues of \$10.00, so that a person in most moderate circumstances can enjoy its privileges and feel on a level with the wealthiest.

The most prominent feature in its social life is its annual banquet, which in its gastronomic specialty, is acknowledged by the daintiest epicures and most notable *chefs* to be the most *recherche* game dinner that could be perfected. A prince of the realm, to put it more boldly, would feel himself honored as a guest at one of these elegant feasts.

To see social life as it daily exists in this famous Club, is to view and admire a picture of pure delight. Here you observe, as you pass its portals of unmeasured pleasure, some of our most prominent citizens engaged in solving many of the perplexing problems of chess, others absorbed in the deep subtleties of fascinating whist, while still others are infinitely diverting themselves in games less taxing to the intellect. A casual glance at the "Turn-Over Corner" reveals a coterie of accomplished sportsmen in that mirthful precinct, many of whom have locks as white as the driven snow. They are ever busy reeling off romance and reality.

# The Club Museum.

HIS is really the work of a generation and is a striking example of the taxidermist's art; it is one of the absorbing and attractive features of the organization. Free to the public, it will well repay a visit from

anyone who takes an interest in natural history. The large attendance from the scholars of our city schools shows that they have appreciated its advantages as a place for study from nature. Our members, and business men generally, can not find a more interesting and instructive place to which to bring visiting strangers than to the Museum of the Cuvier Club, nor any which will be more thoroughly enjoyed. Nowhere outside of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, can a larger collection of the character be found, and in its preparation and mounting of the specimens in the exhibit it is not conceded that it is second to any. It contains about 2,000 birds, 192

14

It contains about 2,000 birds, 192 fish, 99 animals and 1,300 birds' eggs, and is rapidly and largely increased each year.



The Library is a very rare collection of standard works on Natural History and field sports, and contains many valuable books that are not elsewhere to be found in the city. There are among them a few musty tomes over two hundred years old, but the majority of the volumes are more modern, embracing many in narrative and all that is of interest in Ornithology and Ichthyology. The sportsman and the lover of nature will here find much to delight and interest them.

The grand and stately building which we occupy is owned by us without a dollar of encumbrance, its total cost, including the lot, was over forty thousand dollars, and it is an exceedingly ornate and magnificent piece of architecture. Unmistakable research shows that it is the only building in the United States, and the only building of which we know ever erected in any place, which was built only for the purposes of and exclusively by the advocates of fish and game protection. It stands to-day alone in the world as the product of that sentiment. It is dedicated to that principle. It is the palpable embodiment of that philanthrophy. May the example ever spread and its influence ever expand.



We will not enter into further description concerning this magnificent edifice, as it would take too much space to speak of its numerous advantages and elaborate appointments. And then we desire to say a few words, parenthetically, in favor of our song birds. We therefore ask, who is there that has ever trodden the well-worn paths of the orchard, the field, the forest, and listened to the blue bird as he wooes his mate with a loving warble, or the hermit thrush as he floods the air with his celestial notes, or the robin as he swells his ruddy throat in a continuous roundelay of song, and has not felt that the strong arm of the law should more energetically protect them than it does now? These children of the air would fain have you for their guardian. They appeal to you from every forest and field, from every mead and meadow, from every lawn and park-in fact, from every place where they abide under the bright, blue sky and blazing sun-that their direful slaughter should cease without delay. Our enthusiasm prompts us to declare that the slaughter must cease, for it is akin to taking the the very essence of life and melody from our floral friends and lovely lawns. No landscape, no matter how beautiful, is complete until it is peopled with these divine songsters of the grove, that flit from branch to branch, and flower to flower, with the sparkle of the stars and the glitter of gold reflected from their exquisite plumage.

We merely mention this in order that you may at once see what an extensive field in protection we cover, and if you are a suburbanite, or a lover of nature and accustomed to the concerts of these woodland warblers, when the meadow lilies are blooming and the daisies and red clover are tossing in zephyr breezes, you will realize one of the beneficent efforts of the Club, and must assuredly say, God speed it in its good work.



# Astounding Decrease in Bird Life.

As we look at the lovely birds cradled among the hawthorn buds, searching for aphidæ amongst apple blossoms and drinking dew from the lily, we are saddened by realizing the astounding decrease in bird life that now prevails. It is manifest evidence that societies like the Cuvier or the Audubon, should be scattered over the entire country and that energetic protection should be given these

innocent children of the air. Read the annexed list of the per cent. of decrease in bird life and you will be convinced that like the fishes of the deep they are worthy our loyal guardianship.

## Per Cent. of Decrease:

													Р	ER CENT
Maine .														52
New Ham	ps	hi	re											32
Vermont														
Massachus														
Rhode Isla	an	d												.60
Connecticu	ıt													75
New York														48
New Jerse														
Pennsylvar	nia													51
Ohio														38
Indiana .														
Illinois .														38
Michigan														23
Wisconsin														40
Iowa														37
Missouri														35
Nebraska														10
North Dak	ota	a												58
District of	C	olu	ım	bi	а									33
South Card														
Georgia														
Florida .														
Mississippi														37
Louisiana Arkansas														55
Arkansas														50
Гехаs														67
Indian Territory														
Montana														
Colorado														
Idaho .														

The thirty States and Territories named in list opposite, comprise at least three-fifths of the tota area of the United States, and the general average of decrease throughout that vast area is 46 per cent. This, of course, refers to the whole volume of bird life, and to the loss it has suffered during the last fifteen years. At the present rate of destruction, another fifteen years will witness the complete annihilation from that area of practically all birds, save the small and insignificent warblers and sparrows. The decrease in game birds is fully 75 per cent. A few more years, if the present ratio of slaughter is kept up, will see them completely wiped out. Three States, North Carolina, Oregon and California, show a stationary condition of bird life, i.e., as many birds as fifteen years ago. Four States show an increase in bird life; these are Kansas, Wyoming, Utah and Washington —in the last named due to clearing away of the dense and dark coniferous forests that hitherto have been almost untenable to insectivorous birds. Kansas appears to be the banner State for bird protection, due to her admirable law against the sale and shipment of game.





## Articles of Incorporation.

We, the Undersigned Citizens of the State of Ohio, desiring to become incorporated, hereby

subscribe and acknowledge the following Articles of Incorporation:

Article 1. The name of the Corporation shall be THE CUVIER CLUB of Cincinnati.

Article 2. The Corporation shall be located at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Article 3. The purpose for which the Corporation was formed is to increase the food supply of Ohio by protecting the Game and Fish, to enforce the laws concerning the same, and to establish and maintain a Ruseum and Library of Natural History.

Article 4. The Corporation is formed for a purpose other than profit and is not for profit.

L. A. HARRIS,
H. C. CULBERTSON,
GEO. W. SMITH,
THOS. A. LOGAN,
G. W. CARLISLE,
J. F. BLACKBURN.

# Constitution.

#### 222

1. The officers of this Club shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Recording Secretary.

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by the Club, by ballot, at the Annual Meeting of said Club, to be held at the Club Rooms on the first Saturday in January of each year. The officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

- 2. The President shall preside over all meetings of the Club and govern same according to parliamentary law. In the absence of the President, the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their seniority, shall discharge his duties.
- 3. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct and preserve the correspondence at the Club, and deliver the same to his successor in office. He shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Executive Committee.
- 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Club, and shall preserve all records and papers belonging to the Club which may be placed in his custody, and discharge all duties usually pertaining to the office. He shall make at the Annual Meeting aforesaid, a full report of the receipts and expenses of the Club for the year, and shall also make monthly or quarterly reports of the same when so required by the Trustees, or by any Auditing Committee by them appointed, in pursuance of any By-Law or Resolution. He shall keep a roll of members and make a monthly report to the Club of delinquents. He shall, if directed so to do, by the Trustees,

receive all membership dues and all monies paid to the Club and deposit the same daily as received, in any depository which may be designated by the Trustees, reserving such sum for petty expenses, not exceeding fifty dollars, as may be designated by them; and such sums of money shall be drawn from such depository upon a joint check only in such manner and for the purposes that now are or hereafter may be prescribed by the said Trustees. All his duties shall be designated by the Trustees. He shall execute to the Trustees for the use and benefit of the Club, a bond in a sum not less than Five Thousand Dollars with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

5. The custody and control of all the property of the Club, of whatsoever name and nature, and the corporate powers and entire executive authority of the Club and the full management of its finances, shall be vested in a board of nine Trustees, who shall be elected by the members, by ballot, at the Annual Meeting on the first Saturday in January. Said Trustees shall hold their offices for the term of three years, except that of the nine Trustees to be elected for the year 1882; three only shall hold for three years, three shall hold for two years, and three for one year. At the first meeting held by them after their election, the Trustees for 1882 shall make an allottment of terms according to this provision, and in default of their action the Club shall determine the allottment by resolution at a special meeting to be called for that purpose. After the year 1882, three Trustees shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to hold for three years. In case of the death or resignation of any Trustee, a successor to fill the vacancy shall be appointed by the Trustees, who shall hold his office until upon thirty days prior notice a special meeting is called by the Trustees to elect a successor to the appointee. Such successor shall hold for the balance of the term. A removal of residence from the State of Obio shall be held to be a resignation.

- 6. The Trustees shall provide a membership book in which shall be copied the Articles of Incorporation of the Club, to be kept by the Secretary, which shall be signed by all members before they are entitled to vote.
- 7. The Trustees shall at once provide membership tickets, numbered consecutively, to be signed by the President and to be furnished by him to the Secretary, from time to time, taking a receipt therefor. The Secretary shall countersign these tickets and give one as a receipt to each paying member, and in the settlement with the Auditing Committee they shall require that each ticket not produced by him shall be accounted for.
- 8. The Trustees shall appoint a House Committee of three, other than themselves, to serve during the month ensuing next after their appointment. It shall be the duty of such Committee to take entire charge, subject to the Trustees, of the Club House; to see that good order and decorum are preserved therein; that all rules and regulations thereof are observed; and generally to maintain the discipline of the Club. They shall report all infringements of either to the Trustees for their action.

The Trustees shall also appoint the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries.

They shall also appoint an Executive Committee of three to serve for one year, which Committee shall have power to elect its own Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to ascertain, so far as they can, all offenses against the game and fish laws of the State; to detect, pursue and prosecute violators thereof, and for this purpose the Trustees may authorize them to employ attorneys, detectives and others, and to offer rewards to informers. They shall, through the Corresponding Secretary as chairman, keep themselves in official communication and co-operation with similar clubs in this and other States, and shall be diligent in promoting the objects of the Club.

They shall report to the Club in writing, at the end of their term, the number of cases prosecuted and their history and result; and shall also collect and report statistics of the year, relating to game and fish, the increase or decrease, and the causes thereof, which report shall be filed and preserved by the Recording Secretary.

- 9. Upon the recommendation of the Trustees, stating that there is an urgent necessity therefor, the Club may levy a special assessment, not exceeding Ten Dollars annually, upon each member. Provided, however, that such assessment shall only be made at a meeting called for that purpose, notice of which shall be given, personally or by mail, to each member, and upon a two-thirds vote of those present.
- 10. Five members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- 11. Ail members of the Club elected before its incorporation, and now in good standing at such, shall be members of this Club as incorporated upon signing their names in the membership book.
- 12. The names of all applicants for membership shall be conspicuously posted in the Club Room at least ten days prior to the vote upon their election, together with the names of the members proposing them, the date of proposition and the address and occupation of the applicants.
- 13. The election of all members shall be by ballot and five black balls shall reject any application for membership. A name once rejected can not again be presented within six months, except by unanimous consent.
- 14. Members for life may be elected, provided the term of membership distinctly appears in the application, and upon payment of One Hundred Dollars; such members shall thereafter be exempt from payment of annual dues.
- 15. The annual dues of all other members shall be Ten Dollars, and shall be due and payable immediately after the Annual Meeting in January.

- 16. Fifteen members of the Club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
- 17. No amendment or alteration shall be made to the Regulations or By-Laws of the Club, unless proposed at a regular meeting and laid upon the table for consideration untill the next regular meeting, and then adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, upon a call of the yeas and nays.
- 18. Any member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting for reasons sufficient and legal, after notice of charges and reasonable time for defense have been given.



# By - Laws.

- Section 1. The following shall be the order of business at each meeting:
  - (1) Meeting called to order.
  - (2) Roll call and minutes read.
  - (3) Reports of committees.
  - (4) Elections.
  - (5) Miscellaneous business.
- Sec. 2. All motions, resolutions and reports shall be in writing.
- Sec. 3. No member shall withdraw from the Club while in session without permission.
- Sec. 4. All resignations shall be made in writing to the President. When, from any reason, one ceases to be a member, all his former proprietary interests vest immediately in the Club. Provided, however, that this does not apply to any specimens or property which may have been placed in the Club Rooms by him for display or safe keeping.
- Sec. 5. The regular meetings of the Club shall be on the first Saturday of every month, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.
- Sec. 6. The Club Rooms shall be open to members at such hours and under such rules as may be prescribed.
- Sec. 7. No member shall be permitted to take away or remove from the Club Rooms any newspapers, books pamphlets or other property of the Club, without consent of the Trustees, or in any manner mutilate or deface the same.
- Sec. 8. Any member may invite a citizen to see the Club Rooms, once only, but shall not introduce him for any other purpose and not then during the meeting of the Club.
- Sec. 9. All statements, written or verbal, made to the Club relating to candidates for membership, or to charges against members, and all matter relating to the private affairs of the Club and all discussions upon the same, shall be considered privileged and confidential communications, and shall not be divulged under penalty of expulsion.
- Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of every member to report to the Trustees or the House Committee, any violation of the Regulations or By-Laws coming to his knowledge.

### house Committee.

- 1. The House Committee shall consist of three members, who shall serve for one month from the date of their appointment and until their successors are duly selected.
- 2. It is expected that one member, at least, shall be present each day, afternoon and evening.
- 3. Unless otherwise agreed upon amongst themselves, the first named member of the Committee shall be in charge on Monday and Thursday of each week, the second on Tuesday and Friday, and the third on Wednesday and Saturday.
- 4. It shall be the duty of the House Committee to act as a reception committee for the introduction of new members or privileged visitors; to see that the janitor and his assistant perform their duties thoroughly and satisfactorily; to regulate the use of gas; to enforce the ordinary rules of good breeding and courtesy among the members; to see that no one, not a member in good standing or privileged visitor, shall be admitted to the Club Room proper; to enforce good order among visitors on public days; to provide the necessary wash-room supplies; to attend to the proper heating and ventilation of the Club House; to take notice of, and at their discretion, to act upon any complaints or suggestions, as to the management of the internal affairs of the Club, and in general, to have control of matters pertaining to the social relations of members.
- 5. No vistors shall be allowed in the Club Room proper unless provided with a card of admission signed by the President and Secretary.
- 6. No expenses other than those previously specified shall be incurred by the House Committee without the sanction of the Board of Trustees.
- 7. The House Committee shall, at the end of their term of office, report to the Trustees in regard to their management of the duties entrusted to their charge, and shall make such suggestions as they think best for the welfare of the Club.

## Epitome of Came Laws of Ohio, 1899.

#### 222

It is unlawful to take with net or seine, or to kill with dynamite or other explosives, fish in any of the streams of Ohio.

It is unlawful to kill or keep any native song bird in a cage or confinement.

It is unlawful to hunt on Sunday.

It is unlawful to trap or kill, or have in possession, or sell any game excepting during the open season.

#### OPEN SEASON, 1898-99.

Quail. November 10 to December 15, inclusive.

Prairie Chicken, September 1 to December 15, inclusive.

Rabbits can be killed at any time.

Squirrel, July 4 to December 15, inclusive.

Woodcock, July 4 to December 15, inclusive.

Rail, September 1 to May 15, inclusive.

Snipe. September 1 to May 15, inclusive.

Kildeer, September 1 to May 15, inclusive.

Plover, September 1 to May 15, inclusive.

Coot, September 1 to April 15, inclusive.

Wild Duck, September 1 to April 15, inclusive.

Wild Turkey, November 10 to December 15, inclusive.

Wild Deer, November 10 to September 15, inclusive.

Pheasant, September 1 to December 15, inclusive.

Ruffed Grouse, September 1 to December 15, inclusive.

Dove, July 4 to December 15, inclusive.

Mud Hen, September 1 to April 15, inclusive.

Mongolian, English or Ring Necked Pheasant, protected till November 10, 1903.

It is unlawful to kill Wild Duck on Sunday or Monday of any week or before 5 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M. of any day.

## Officers

222

PRESIDENT.

ALEXANDER STARBUCK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JAS. M. DOFFERTY, Ist. HENRY HANNA, 2nd. P. E. ROACH, 3rd.

TRUSTEES.

H. C. CULBERTSON. C. C. LLOY

E. M. PATTISON.

E G. WEBSTER. JAS. M. DOHERTY

JOHN T. ROUSE.

P. E. ROACH. HENRY HANNA.

ALEXANDER STARBUCK.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.
WM. J. LAWLER.

J. B. SCHEIDEMANDLE.

CUSTODIAN OF MUSEUM.
PROF. CHARLES DURY.

# List of Members

APRIL 1, 1899.

222

Α

Anderson, Davis C.
Armleder, O.
Albrecht, Chas. H.
Andrews, A. L.
Andrews, J. A.
Allan, Thos. W.
Ampt, W. M.

Andrews, Jos. G.
Andrae, Percy
Andrews, Alb. K.
Alms, Hon. W. H.
Andrews, Jos. B.
Altman, Howard
Allison, Robt.

В

Bouscaren, G. Basse, Max Burgett, J. A. Brooks, L. H. Bohrer, Geo. H. Bogen, Edward Braemer, Theo. Brown, Thos. S. Bell, Chas. W. Bromwell, Hon. Jacob H. Bauer, J. M. Bobe, J. B. Bodemer, Wm. Bode, Albert Bruce, John E. Bruckmann, Wm. Bonsall, Robt.

Baylis, E. W. Bosworth, C. A. Bettinger, Albert Brunsman, A. G. Burton, Stephen R. Bange, Dr. Theo. Burtner, W. H. Burton, S. H. Barth, Henry Bleier, Herman Burtner, W. H. Jr. Bushnell, Gov. Asa S. Burton, W. H. Barrett, Oscar F. Brewster, J. W. Bellstedt, Herman, Jr.

С

D

Cain, H. J.
Carew, J. T.
Clark, John P.
Cleneay, C. P.
Culbertson, H. C.
Chapman, John Q. A.
Conroy, A. J.
Cox, Benj. H.
Carpenter, W. B.
Conner, Dr. P. S.

Conner, H. L.
Chambers, Jos.
Cohen, David C.
Calvert, Wm H.
Clark, Dr. B. F.
Carew, Robt. G.
Clark, Philo S.
Coombe, Elijah
Clark, N. S.

Dillaby, James
Doherty, Hon. J. M.
Dury, Prof. Charles
Dana, S. F.
Doerr, Walter
Davie, W. O.
Danner, Frederick
Davis, Judge David
Daniels, L. B.
Donaldson, Wm. M.
Dunklee, J. W.
Davis, Dr. J. D.

Durner, M.
Dohrmann, F. W.
Davis, Chas. H.
Davidson, Lew. A.
Duhme, Herman
Dorst, Jacob
Dalton, H. M.
Davis, John C.
Donnally, Edward
Deitsch, Col. Phil.
Diehl, Geo. Paxton

Ε

Egan, John
Ellard, George B.
Emerson, Lowe
Early, H. Lee
Ehrman, Dr. Geo. B.

Evans, Benj. Eaton, A. D. Easton, Geo. F. Ernst, Jas. C.

F

Ferguson, Hon. E. A.
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G

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Kobman, Ernst W.
Kellogg, Ralph
Keck, Oscar
Kiechler, Philip S.
Krohn, Louis

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Trum, Aug.
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Q Querner, Dr. L. A.

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Washburn, Prof. W. C.
Williamson, Geo. H.
White, Frank M.
Windisch, Wm. A.
Woods, Harry F.

Υ

Z

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Yaple, L. B.

Zanoni, Jos. Zumstein, John Ziegle, L. E. Zehler, Geo. J.

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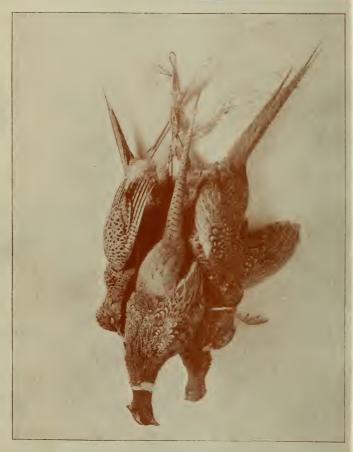
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(From "Brush, Sedge and Stubble.")